THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9307. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 28. 1781.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, April 23. 1781.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, of his Majesty's ship the Venus, arrived at this office yesterday afternoon from St Eustatius, with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr Stephens, dated Sandwich at St Eustatius, March 17. 1781.

I AM happy in congratulating their Lordships, that, in addition to the islands of St Eustatius, St Martins, Saba, and the French island of St Bartholomew (which surrendered yesterday) has been added to his Majesty's dominions the very valuable acquisition of the two Dutch colonies of Demerary and Issequibo, upon the Spanish main; and although those colonies had surrendered upon the supposed terms given to St Eustatius, yet General Vaughan and myself thought they ought to be put quite on a different footing, and not treated as an island, whose inhabitants, though belonging to a state, who by public treaty was bound to assist Great Britain against her avowed enemies, had nevertheless openly assisted her public enemy, and the rebels to her state, with every necessary and implement of war and provisions, perfidiously breaking the treaties they had sworn to maintain.

We, therefore, to ease the minds of the inhabitants of those colonies, and to enable them to experience the happiness and security of British government, dispatched their deputies back with the inclosed terms, which, we flatter ourselves, will meet with his Majesty's royal approbation.

Great merit is due to General Cunningham, Governor of Barbadoes, who sent a summons, by Captain Pender, of his Majesty's sloop Barbuda, and the Surprize, Captain Day, who I had ordered to be stationed off that coast, in order to blockade those rivers.

Inclosed, I have the honour to send their Lordships an account of the present infant produce of the colonies of Demerary and Issequibo, as given me by the gentlemen sent as deputies to General Vaughan and myself.

These colonies, in the hands of Great Britain, if properly encouraged, in a few years will employ more ships, and produce more revenue to the Crown, than all the British West India Islands united.

P. S. The Dutch ships seized by the privateers at Demerary are droits to the Admiralty, the privateers having no commission to take them.

Extract of another letter from Sir G. Brydges Rodney, to Mr Stephens, dated Sandwich at St Eustatius, March 17. 1781.

THE surrender of the island of St Bartholomew will prevent the French privateers from sheltering themselves under it, and distressing the trade of his Majesty's subjects.

The capture of St Eustatius has distressed the French islands beyond conception. They are greatly in want of every species of provisions and stores. I will use my best endeavours to blockade them in such a manner as I hope will prevent their receiving any. The only danger is from the British islands, whose merchants, regardless of the duty they owe their country, have already contracted with the enemy to supply them with provisions and naval stores. My utmost attention shall be to prevent their treason taking place.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Governor Cunningham, to his Excellency P. Vanschullenburck, Demerary.

SIR, *Barbadoes, Feb. 18. 1781.*

HAVING received information from Mr Clark, who lately arrived from Demerary, that, upon the supposition that hostilities were likely to commence between Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, your Excellency was apprehensive that the settlement under your Government might possibly fall a prey to privateers, as you were in no condition to resist; and that, to avoid the consequences of their irregularity, you are willing to surrender to one of his Majesty's ships of war: I therefore, to comply with your wishes, have sent Lieutenant Forrest, an officer of the 90th regiment, with a flag of truce, which flag the Commander of the King's ship will convey to you, and afford you an opportunity of surrendering the Government under your command to the King of Great Britain, which will entitle you to the same terms as those granted by Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan to St Eustatia, Saba, and St Martins.

Captain Pender, of his Majesty's ship Barbuda, I flatter myself, will be able to accomplish this object, who will acquaint me with your resolution; when a proper force shall be sent to keep possession for the King my master.

I have honour to be, &c.

JA. CUNNINGHAM

His Excellency P. Van Schullenburch, Demerary.

Copy of a letter from the Governor and Council of Demerary, to his Excellency Sir [illegible]rge Brydges Rodney.

SIR,

WE having surrendered our colony to the Captains G. Day and Fo. Pender, commanding his Majesty's ships the Surprize and Barbuda, and likewise have received a letter from General Cunningham, offering, in case we would give our colony up to his Britannic Majesty, the same terms to us as your Excellency has granted to St Eustatius, to which letter, and our answer, we take the liberty to refer; which Gentlemen have taken the same in name of his Britannic Majesty; but, as they could not shew us these terms, we have taken the liberty to commit two gentlemen of this River, being Joseph Bourda, Esq; Member of the Council, and J. Hafslin, Esq; one of the principal inhabitants, with directions to proceed to your Excellency with Captain Pender, who offered a passage to them; and although the time of his departure was very short at hand, we have gladly embraced this opportunity, as the first, to inform your Excellency of the real situation of this Colony, and propose your Excellency to grant in some article for the benefit of the same, which we have reason to expect from your Excellency's known humanity and universal benevolent character.

We hope that your Excellency will approve of this proceeding, and allow these gentlemen all protection that they may want during the time of their commission.

We recommend ourselves to your Excellency's protection, and have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants,
Commander and Council of Demerary.

P. VAN SCHUYLENBURCH.
D. CREEFTS.
L. J. D. VAN GROVESTINS.

Demerary, March 1. 1781.

By order of the Honourable Council,
J. L. C. VAN BAERLE, Secretary.

His Excellency Sir G. B. Rodney.

(C O P Y.)

By Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed and to be employed at Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, and the Seas adjacent; and by the Honourable General John Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces employed in the West Indies, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of Demerary and the River Issequibo and dependencies, have surrendered at discretion to the arms of his Britannic Majesty;—it is hereby granted to the inhabitants to remain in full possession of their property, and to be governed by their present laws, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

All the property, stores, &c. belonging to the Dutch West India Company, to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's officers.

The inhabitants to take the oaths of allegiance to, and be admitted under the protection of the Crown of Great Britain; and will be allowed to export their produce to Great Britain, or the British islands of Tobago and Barbadoes, in British bottoms, and treated in all respects as British subjects, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

The Commandant and other officers have leave to go to Holland in a cartel, taking with them all their effects of whatever nature: The troops to have the same indulgence.

Given under our hands at St Eustatius, this 14th day of March, 1781.

G. B. RODNEY.
JOHN VAUGHAN.

The present Annual Produce of the Infant Colonies of Demerary and Issequibo.

Ten thousand hogsheads of sugar; rum in proportion.
Five millions of pounds of coffee.
Eight hundred thousand pounds of cotton.
Cocoa and indico not ascertained as yet.

It appears by the letters received by Captain Douglas, that several British privateers had entered the river Demerary before the arrival of his Majesty's sloops Surprize and Barbuda, and taken possession of a large number of Dutch merchant ships in that river.

List of English Privateers that entered the River Demerary, Feb. 24. 1781.

Feb. 24. Ship Bellona, Pat. Driscott master, 28 guns, belonging to Bristol
—— Ship Mercury, R. Craigs master, 24 guns, belonging to Bristol.
—— Schooner Porcupine, J. Jackson master, 18 guns, belonging to Bristol.
—— Schooner Halton, Oden Whitehouse master, 8 guns, belonging to Barbadoes.
—— Schooner Polly, New Bold master, 4 guns, belonging to Barbadoes.
— 25. Ship Hornet, J. Kember master, 32 guns, belonging to Liverpool.

List of Ships and Vessels found at the mouth of Demerary River, taken out by the Privateers, February 27. 1781.

Feb. 27. Brig Guibb. Vright, Christ. Catnea master, 12 guns, and 32 men, 200 tons, laden with coffee, sugar, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Flushing.
—— Eanselindgheyd, Andrew Chris. Dentz master, 10 guns, 26 men, 400 tons, laden with flour and lumber, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
— Brig Urcede, John Dewcades master, 4 guns, 9 men, 120 tons, laden with coffee and sugar, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Ship De Vrouguer An. Colyns and Ana Maria, Mart. Sclossen master, 8 guns, 18 men, 206 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Snow Young Aaron, J. A. Ruge master, 6 guns, 14 men, 152 tons, laden with provisions, iron, and lumber, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Ship De Borcas, Jean Ricart master, 10 guns, 26 men, 600 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Ship Yofrowd Ana Louisa, Tunis Sweeris master, 12 guns, 20 men, 400 tons, laden with planks and bricks, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Snow Scelente Pooit, Cornelius Keiser master, 6 guns, 12 men, 180 tons, laden with coffee and sugar, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Ship Haaft U. Lang Seam Jonge Juf. Margarette, Cornelius Van Kakum master, 12 guns, 37 men, 250 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
—— Ship Middleburg Hope, Hans Zuidells master, 12 guns, 24 men, 400 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
—— Ship, name unknown, Barnes master, 8 guns, 20 men, 350 tons, laden with cotton, coffee, and sugar, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Ship De Vreheyd, Petterse master, 8 guns, 32 men, 350 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
—— Snow, name unknown, Oud nan Zwartje master, 4 guns, 16 men, 200 tons, laden with provisions and planks, Dutch property, belonging to Rotterdam.
—— A Schooner from St Eustatius, ——— ——— master, 8 men, 90 tons, laden with timber, Dutch property, belonging to St Eustatius.

Remain still in the River.

—— Ship Friendship, Hen. Klapper master, 2 guns, 16 men, 250 tons, laden with mill timber, Dutch property, belonging to St Eustatius.
—— Snow, name unknown, Allemes master, 4 guns, 16 men, 200 tons, taken out by the privateers, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
—— Sloop Hancock, Th. Chester master, 8 guns, 16 men, 120 tons, laden with rum, American property, belonging to New London.
—— Sloop, name unknown, William Leeds master, 4 guns, 12 men, 90 tons, laden with rum, American property, belonging to New London.

List of Ships and Vessels in the River Issequibo, March 3. 1781.

A ship, Martin Van Low master, 12 guns, 30 men, 600 tons, laden with sugar and coffee, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
A ship, name unknown, de Looff master, 10 guns, 36 men, Dutch property, belonging to Middleburg.
A ship laden with Varinas tobbacco and cocoa, Dutch property, belonging to Amsterdam.
A ship belonging to Middleburg, Dutch property.
A ship belonging to Middleburg, Dutch property.
A snow belonging to Middleburg, laden with sugar and coffee, Dutch property.
A snow belonging to St Eustatius, laden with sugar, Dutch property.
A snow, Dutch property.
A schooner, Captain Matheo master, 4 guns, 120 men, 70 tons, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.
A schooner, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.
A schooner, laden with tobacco, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April 24.*

Whitehall, April 24, 1781.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, brought by Captain Nicolls, of the Royal Regiment of Foot, who arrived in his Majesty's ship Venus from St Eustatius.

St Eustatius, March 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that since I had the honour of writing to you on the 5th instant, the colony of Demerary and the river Essequebo have, in consequence of a summons made by two of his Majesty's sloops of war, commanded by Captains Day and Pindar, submitted to his Majesty's arms. The terms which the Admiral and myself have thought proper to grant them for the present, I have the honour to inclose your Lordship.

I have the honour further to inform your Lordship, that having sent Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson to the island of St Bartholomew, that island immediately surrendered to his Majesty's protection; a copy of which, with the return of the ordnance found there, I have the honour to transmit your Lordship.

(C O P Y.)

Sandwich, St Eustatius, March 14, 1781.

WE the General officers and Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's forces in the West-Indies, do in his royal name, demand an immediate surrender of the island of St Bartholomew, with all its dependencies.

The inhabitants of the island on taking the oaths of allegiance, will be permitted to remain in full possession of their property, and be received as subjects under the protection of the British Crown, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

(Signed.) G. B. RODNEY.
J. VAUGHAN.

(C O P Y.)

St. Bartholomew, March 15, 1781.

WHEREAS Colonel Ferguson and Captain Græme have demanded an immediate surrender of this Island in the name of his Britannick Majesty, by order of their Excellencies Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. K. B. and the Honourable General Vaughan, Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's fleets and armies in the West-Indies;—We, the Governor and principal inhabitants of the Island of St Bartholomew, do accordingly deliver up the said Island to the arms of Great-Britain, and do declare ourselves subjects thereof, relying upon the justice and humanity of the Commanders in Chief for protection.

GOD save King GEORGE.

RETURN of the Ordnance found on the Island of St Bartholomew, when taken possession of the 15th of March, 1781.

(C O P Y.)

One Eighteen-pounder.	}	All French.
Two Nine-pounders.		
Two Four-pounders.		

And Seven others in different parts of the Island.

(Signed) D. SANXAY.
Assistant Dep. Adj. General.

Admiralty-Office, April 24, 1781.

CAPTAIN Balfour arrived this morning with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, to Mr Stephens, of which the following are copy and extract:

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr Stephens, dated Royal Oak, in Lynne-haven Bay, March 20, 1781.

MY letter of the 15th ult. by the Mercury packet, will have acquainted their Lordships of the loss of the Culloden, and dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind on the 23d of January, at the east end of Long Island, and of the absence of the America, which at that time was driven to sea, but returned without damage on the 8th ult.

In the mean while, every possible exertion was made to get the lower masts out of the Culloden, for the Bedford; but the weather was so exceedingly severe and tempestuous, that it was not effected until the 1st instant.

The enemy deriving courage and confidence from these misfortunes, at one time, during the absence of the America, and believing that the Bedford also was lost, meditated an attack upon us, which however they laid aside, after their emissaries had reconnoitred our position in Gardiner's Bay.

An attempt was next made against our naval force employed to cooperate with Brigadier-General Arnold in Virginia. I received early intimation of their intentions, and accordingly put these officers upon their guard. This was to have been executed by the Eveille, a coppered 64, and two frigates, which sailed from Rhode Island on the 8th of February; but finding it impossible to succeed in that quarter, left it on the 19th following.

I had, on the communication of this intelligence, dispatched the Charlestown to Carolina, to order the Chatham (of whose arrival I had been informed) with the Roebuck, Romulus, and some frigates, to proceed to Virginia, and endeavour to cut off their return; which, however, was rendered abortive by the shortness of their stay. I am sorry to add, that they fell in with and captured the Romulus on their passage back off the Capes of Virginia, as she was proceeding thither from Charlestown to relieve the Charon; having sailed, in consequence of a prior engagement, before the Charlestown could reach her.

It was now necessary, from the discontents in the rebel army, and among the minds of the people, to attempt something to revive a drooping cause; the danger of Virginia, from the enterprizing spirit of Brigadier-General Arnold, had been strengthened, which was likely to happen, must become imminent; the plan, therefore, adopted by the rebels and their allies, was by a combined operation to attack him, and, by reducing him and his detachment, to set at liberty the whole force of the Southern Provinces, to act against Lord Cornwallis

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in Carolina. The parties from Mr Washington's army, under the Marquis de Fayette, were to proceed down the Elk by the way of Maryland; whilst a large body of Virginian militia, under a Mr Nelson in this colony, were collecting to attack him in concert with the French troops commanded by the Count de Rochambault. I had the honour to give information of these designs to Sir Henry Clinton at New York; and as my intelligence from Rhode Island was frequently and accurately repeated, the objects for the service of the squadron became clear and open to my view.

The season the enemy chose to execute this measure was while the Bedford was remasting. The lower masts of the Culloden having been brought into Gardiner's Bay, she hauled alongside the London, and got them in on the 5th instant, and was compleatly rigged and ready for sea the 9th.

The enemy, I presume, were very soon apprized of the Bedford being entirely stripped, and conceiving this work would take up a considerable time, began to embark troops on the 5th: By the 8th near 2000 of their troops were put on board the squadron, which had been previously prepared in other respects, and pushed to sea with a strong easterly gale the evening of the same day.

On the 9th the whole of his Majesty's squadron under my command fell down to the entrance of Gardiner's Bay; and the next morning, just before I weighed, I received corroborative information from Sir Henry Clinton, that very considerable detachments were sending to the southward from Mr Washington's army; but his Excellency did not appear to have any immediate idea of reinforcing Brigadier-General Arnold with troops. Supposing, however, that he might afterwards judge it necessary, as his situation would become extremely critical, I directed Captain Hudson of the Richmond, the senior officer at New York, to take his Excellency's sentiments on the subject; and, should it be deemed proper, to take under his convoy the troops that might be sent to aid those already employed in Virginia; but, should his Excellency think such relief unnecessary, he was to join me off the Chesapeak with the Richmond, Orpheus, and any others of his Majesty's ships that might arrive at New York in the interim.

On the 10th I cleared the coast of Long Island with the squadron, and proceeded to the southward as expeditiously as possible, in the hope of being able to fight the enemy before their entry to the Chesapeak, or, if practicable, to attack them there.

On the 13th, in lat. 39. 30. North, within a few leagues of the coast, I spoke a vessel from London to New York, which had seen the French squadron the day before a degree to the southward, consisting of eight sail of large ships, three frigates and a tender. I parted from her the same evening, and steered such a course as would best enable me to intercept it.

The same evening a gale from the N. W. was exceedingly favourable to the pursuit, and pushed the squadron on; its violence however appears by the event to have equally retarded the enemy, which must have lain to while it lasted.

On the 16th, at six A. M. the Iris made the signal for discovering five strange sail to the N. N. E. and soon afterwards hailed, that they were large ships steering for the Capes of Virginia, and supposed to be distant about three miles. I immediately concluded it must be the enemy I was in search of, and accordingly prepared the squadron for battle, by forming the line a-head, a cable's length asunder, on a wind which was then fresh, and proceeding towards them with a press of sail: At this time Cape Henry bore S. W. by W. distant about 14 leagues, wind at west; the French bearing from us N. N. E. the weather so hazy that the length of the British line could scarcely be discerned.

At a quarter of an hour after eight A. M. the wind veered to N. W. by W. and soon after to N. by W. which gave the enemy the advantage of the weather-gage. About this time several of the enemy's ships were discovered to windward, manœuvering to form their line.

At 25 minutes after eight, the Guadaloupe ranged up under our lee, bringing the same intelligence with that already given by the Iris, and was ordered to make sail, and endeavour to keep sight of the enemy.

At 35 minutes after eight, I directed the Iris by signal to make sail a-head, and keep sight of the enemy, as the haze appeared to thicken. The British line was by this time completely formed, and close hauled on the larboard tack.

At 20 minutes after nine the headmost of the French ships tacked, as did the rest in succession, and formed the line on the starboard tack.

At 35 minutes after nine, the weather being very squally, I formed the line a-head at two cables length asunder.

At a quarter of an hour after ten, I made the signal for the squadron to tack, the headmost and weathermost first, and gain the wind of the enemy.

At a quarter of an hour after eleven, the headmost of the French line tacked; but one of them having milled stays, the rest wore, and formed the line on the larboard tack.

At 40 minutes after eleven, I re-formed my line, at one cable's length asunder.

At twelve o'clock there being a prospect of the van of my line reaching the enemy, the whole of my line tacked by signal, the van first, and the leading ship continuing to lead on the other tack.

At ten o'clock the French squadron having compleated their form in a line a-head, consisting of eight two deckers, bore E. by S. the British line close hauled, steering E. S. E. wind at N. E.

At half an hour after one o'clock, the enemy being very apprehensive of the danger and inconvenience of engaging to windward from the high sea that was running, and squally weather, wore and formed their line to leeward of the British line.

At two o'clock the van of my squadron wore in the line, and in a few minutes the Robust which led the fleet, and afterwards behaved in the most gallant manner, was warmly engaged with the van of the enemy.—The ships in the van and center of the line were all engaged by half an hour past two, and by three o'clock the French line was broke; their ships began soon after to wear, and to form their line again, with their heads to the South East into the ocean.

At 20 minutes after three, I wore and stood after them. I was sorry to observe the Robust, Prudent, and Europe, which were the headmost ships, and received the whole of the enemy's fire at their rigging as they bore down, so entirely disabled, and the London's main topsail-yard being carried away, (the two first unmanageable, laying with their heads from the enemy) as to be incapable of pursuit, and of rendering the advantage we had gained decisive.

At half an hour after four the haze came on so very thick, as entirely to intercept the enemy from my view. The Medea joined me soon after, which I directed to follow, and observe the tout of the enemy, while I proceeded with the squadron to the Chesapeak, in the hope of intercepting them, should they attempt to get in there.

At seven o'clock I brought to with the squadron, to put the disabled ships in a situation to execute these intentions.

Next morning I made sail, and the same evening (the Robust being towed by the America, and the Prudent by the Adamant) anchored with the whole squadron about three leagues to the Eastward of Cape Charles, within Cape Henry: The evening after, the whole squadron anchored in Lynne-haven Bay.

I cannot but regret the early flight of the enemy prevented the action from becoming general.

I have had a conference with Brigadier-General Arnold, and find his force began to be prest for provisions, as well as by the formidable combination against him. Fayette's continental detachment is blocked up at Annapolis by his Majesty's sloops the Hope and General Monk. The rebel militia, disaffected to the service, will speedily disperse; and the Count de Rochambault must seek another opportunity of visiting Virginia. The plan of the rebel campaign is entirely disconcerted; and I flatter myself these events will be productive of very solid advantages to his Majesty's service.

I have detached frigates after the enemy, and shall put to sea immediately with the squadron to follow their movements, and bring them if possible to a second action. In this first they must have lost great numbers of their men, though their rigging suffered little to appearance.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed and wounded, list and disposition of the squadron, and line of battle.

Captain Balfour, who is charged with the delivery of this letter, served as a volunteer for six weeks on board of the Royal Oak, and was with me in the day of action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.

Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr Stephens, dated Royal Oak in Lynnehaven Bay, March 30. 1781.

IN Continuation of my letter of the 20th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I put to sea with the squadron under my command on the morning of the 24th, and steered a course for the Delaware, where it was conceived likely the enemy might endeavour to take refuge; but, as the state of the weather towards noon appeared to indicate a gale, which is generally expected at this season, I judged it adviseable to return to the Bay, where I anchored the same evening.

The next day and the following, we had the wind from the northward, which, had we been at sea, must inevitably have crippled some of our ships, or driven me very considerably to the southward.

On the 26th, a reinforcement of troops, in number about two thousand, commanded by Major General Philips, arrived from New York, under the escort of Captain Hudson, of the Richmond, with the ships, and vessels named in the margin *. At the same time, the Iris and Pearl, which had been detached to observe the rout of the enemy, returned without having discovered them. The former had sprung her main-mast in the late gale.

The Medea was immediately dispatched to reconnoitre the Delaware.

The army under Major General Philips were immediately forwarded to Portsmouth, and the junction effected between the forces at present there under Brigadier General Arnold.

I wait with great impatience to embrace the first opportunity to put to sea, which I shall seize the moment it offers. For these last two days the weather has been so squally, as to preclude all communication by boats between the ships of the squadron.

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* Orpheus, Chatham, Savage, Hallifax, Bonetta, Vulcan fireship.

Return of the killed and wounded in the action between the British and French squadrons off the Capes of Virginia, March 16. 1781.

		Killed.	*Wounded.*
Robust	—	15	21
Europe	—	8	19
Prudent	—	7	24
Royal Oak	—	—	3
London	—	—	3
Adamant	—	—	—
Bedford	—	—	—
America	—	—	3
Total,		30	73

OFFICER KILLED,

Hon. Lieut. Lyttleton of the Robust.

OFFICER WOUNDED.

Master of the America.

Royal Oak, Lynnehaven Bay, Mar. h 28. 1781.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The America to lead with the starboard, and the Robust to lead with the larboard tacks on board.

Frigates.	*Rates.*	*Ships.*	*Names.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Guadaloupe.	3d,	America,	Captain Thompson,	64	500
	—	Bedford,	Captain Affleck,	74	600
	4th,	Adamant,	Captain Johnston,	50	350
Pearl to repeat signals.	2d,	London,	Rear-Adm. Graves, Captain Graves,	98	768
	3d,	Royal Oak,	Vice-Ad. Arbuthnot, Captain Swiney,	74	624
	—	Prudent,	Captain Burnett,	64	500
	—	Europe,	Captain Child,	64	500
Iris.	—	Robust,	Captain Cosby,	74	600

Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief.

Given on board his Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, in Gardiner's Bay, February 13. 1781.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.

A List of the French Ships composing the Enemy's Squadron on the 16th of March, 1781.

Ships Names.		*No. of Guns.*
Neptune, (coppered)		84
Burgogne, (coppered)	—	84
Conquerant,	—	74
Provence,	—	64
Ardent,	—	64
Jason,	—	64
Eveille, (coppered)	—	64
Romulus,	—	40

Frigates: Hermione, Gentile, Fantasque en Flute.

Royal Oak, Lynne-haven Bay, March 28. 1781.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.

GEORGE R.

AN ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION to all Ships of War, and Privateers that have or may have letters of marque against the French King, the King of Spain, or the States General of the United Provinces, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or against any other enemies or rebellious subjects of the Crown of Great Britain. Given at Our Court at St James's, the 20th day of April 1781, in the twenty-first year of our reign. (L. S.)

WHEREAS, We have ever been desirous to prevent interruption being given to the trade and commerce of every state in amity with us, as far as was compatible with the necessary operations of war: And whereas it will tend very much to that purpose that the trade and navigation of the Baltic should remain uninterrupted; We have therefore been pleased to resolve, That, so long as the trade of our subjects shall continue to be secured in those seas, our ships of war, privateers, and other vessels acting under our commission, shall be restrained from making prize of, stopping, or detaining any ship or vessels within the Baltic: And we do hereby strictly charge and injoin the commanders of our ships of war, and the commanders of all ships and vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, That they do not, by virtue of their commissions, or under colour thereof, stop or detain any ship or vessel in the Baltic, for the purpose of making prize of the same, but that they suffer all such ships and vessels as they shall meet in those seas to proceed in their respective voyages, without any interruption.

By his Majesty's command,

STORMONT.

From the London Papers, April 24.

Algesiras, March 5. The Chebec le St Antoine, Capt. D. Joseph Herrero, brought into this road yesterday an English brigantine, which had sailed from Algiers for Gibraltar, with three horned cattle, seven sheep, four goats, and 40 dozen of fowls, some wine, honey, brandy, &c. which she took the preceding night near Europa Point.

Paris, April 9. We did not know till the return of the Minister of the Marine, that several ships were sailed for India: The Sagittaire, bound (as we suppose) for Rhode Island, is one of M. de Suffren's squadron. The second convoy, which is now arming at L'Orient for the same destination, will carry, it is said, to the Cape of Good Hope, the legion of Luxembourg, the same which went to take Jersey, and would have secured its conquest had it been properly supported.

Toulon, April 2. The convoy bound for the islands and the coast of Africa, sailed the 26th of March, with a favourable wind. The shore was covered with an infinite number of spectators, attracted by curiosity; the convoy was soon out of sight.

LONDON.

Captain Douglas brings word, that the St Eustatia fleet, consisting of 30 sail, all of which are very valuably freighted, left that island on the 10th of March, under convoy of the Vengeance of 74 guns; Mars, Dutch flag ship, 64; Mars, (Dutch) Alcmena, and Venus frigates. The convoy were separated in a hard gale of wind four days after their sailing, but were soon collected together again. The Venus parted company with the fleet on the 2d of this month, in latitude 32 deg. North, 60 deg. West, all well, so that their arrival is expected in 10 or 12 days. The crew of one of the richest of the prizes mutinied in their passage, and took possession of her; after which, she was fell in with, and re-took by an Irish privateer. Several Americans are coming home in the fleet; as is Mynheer Graffe, the Dutch Governor, who prefers, for reasons best known to himself, a captivity in England to his living in Holland.

The Venus in her passage spoke with a vessel that saw near 30 sail of Spanish ships going from the Havannah against Pensacola; so that there is every reason to suppose that place had surrendered to the enemy; the Lieutenant Governor and most of the English, however, being apprized of their design, had embarked on board two vessels, and were sailed for England.

Sir George Rodney, and General Vaughan, after the taking of St Eustatia, returned to the Governor, and the Dutch and French officers in the island, their plate, furniture, and all their other personal property; but very few of the English were found to merit similar indulgence, on account of their traiterous commerce with the combined enemies of their country; and therefore the principal part of British property was unavoidably condemned.—The Jews, about 250 in number, who tried to conceal large quantities of specie, were sent to Antigua.

The British fleet and army, with their respective commanders, were in good health and high spirits. Sir Samuel Hood continued to block up the French squadron at Martinique, consisting of four ships of the line, and as many frigates.

The settlement of Demerary and Issequibo are in the Dutch province of Guiana in South America, of which Surinam is the capital, though the whole province is sometimes called by that name. Issequibo is at the mouth of a river from whence it takes its name; Demerary is more to the westward, about one league distance; this last has been settled within thirty years: the former was a dependant on Surinam, when in the hands of the English, who at the peace of 1667 exchanged it with the Dutch for New York. The whole province is reckoned to contain about 86,000 slaves, and 11,000 white inhabitants, among whom are many English settlers, who have a large share of the trade, in which there are usually employed from fourscore to an hundred sail of ships annually to and from Europe, the West-Indies, and North America; to which last, before, and even since the disputes with our colonies, they have had large dealings: their commodities are sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, drugs, and dying wood, equal to the Brazils. The coast extends near an hundred leagues from east to west; that to the eastward is pretty well defended; but towards the river Oronoque it is defenceless. They have a militia, said to be 16,000, and about 1000 regulars; but the Dutch have been so immerced in commercial views, that both these have been disregarded.

The island of St. Bartholomew, which lately submitted to his Majesty's forces, lies between the islands of St Martin's and Eustatia. It is about five miles in circumference, but has little ground for manuring. It produces tobacco, and the cassava, and abounds with woods. It was taken from the French in 1746 by two privateers from Antigua, but surrendered to the French at the last peace of Paris in 1763. Its shores are reckoned extremely dangerous, and require experienced pilots to approach them with safety; but it has a most excellent harbour on the North-west side, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all the winds that blow. It has given always great shelter to the enemy's privateers in time of war, who have from thence greatly annoyed our West-India trade; and it was for this reason the peace-makers in 1748 refused to deliver it up. The Americans have frequented it almost as much as they did the Dutch island of St Eustatia.

Sir George Rodney, immediately on his taking possession of the two valuable Dutch settlements mentioned in the Gazette, ordered all his squadron, bomb-ships, fire-ships, &c. to get ready as fast as possible to prepare for a new expedition.

A patent has passed the Great Seal, creating Sir George Brydges Rodney a Peer; and it is said the brave Admiral's health was drank, by the title of Lord Rodney, at the Cabinet-dinner given on Saturday by Lord North in Downing-street.

Letters from Spain, received this day, tell us, that Admiral Darby got into Gibraltar without having seen an enemy.

That Gibraltar has been relieved there is no doubt, though no official accounts are yet received from Admiral Darby.

Though the wind has shifted to a quarter little favourable for giving us news from Admiral Darby, yet all parties seem to believe that the fleet is in no danger of interruption; indeed it is rather to be lamented that Don Louis de Cordova is in Cadiz, and there to remain while the English fleet throws in supplies to Gibraltar.

Information has been received, that the majority of the inhabitants in North Carolina have lately risen voluntarily on the side of Government.

The following most interesting intelligence was received Saturday afternoon from France.

"Monsieur de Monteille being on a cruize off Cape Francois, with a squadron of six sail of the line and one frigate from Toulon, upon the 25th of February met with a most violent gale of wind, which commenced about 8 P.M. continued to blow very hard until the next day at five A. M. in which time the fleet suffered very much.

Extracts from the original papers of Monsieur de Monteille, received by M. de Caestraes and Vergennes.

"*Feb.* 25. At eight P. M. it began to blow hard, at nine encreased to a storm; wind very variable N. E. to S. W. thunder and lightning. Made signal to lay to upon the starboard tack.

"The Atlante frigate of 38 guns being under my lee bow, and a great drift to leeward; at eleven ran foul of her, when she cut away her masts. At about half past nine she went down, and all her brave seamen perished."

"*Feb.* 26. At two A. M. signals of distress from the Intrepid of 74 guns, the Resleche of 64 guns, the former of which was unfortunately drove upon the rocks, and very soon beat to pices.

"The Victoire of 74 guns, the Resleche of 64 guns, cut away their lower masts, which we believed saved them; however they are very much damaged.

"At four moderate, but a very heavy sea, the Palmier sprung a leak under her bow, and gained so much upon us, that if the gale had continued she must have gone down.

"In order to lighten her, I ordered thirty six of my guns to be flung overboard.

"At five, but very little wind and a clear sky, a heavy ground swell which abated much before noon. Stopped my leak.

List of the squadron under my command, and the damages they have sustained.

	Guns.	
Le Palmier	74	(flag) lost 36 guns.
Le Victoire,	74	lost lower masts.
L' Intrepide,	74	lost upon the rocks.
Le Couton,	64	no damage.
Le Triton,	64	ditto.
Le Refleche,	64	lost her lower masts.
Le frigat Gentille,	44	safe.
L' Andromache,	44	ditto.
L' Atalante,	38	sunk by the Palmier.

" Knowing that a squadron of English men of war are off Martinique, shall proceed with the squadron to the Havannah to refit."

EDINBURGH.

By the Albion, Capt. Robertson, arrived yesterday in Clyde from St Kitt's, we have been favoured with the ST LUCIA GAZETTE, *or* GENERAL INTELLIGENCER, *of February 24, from which the following extracts are taken.*

CARENAGE, *February* 24, 1781.

On Monday night and Tuesday morning arrived here, under convoy of his Majesty's frigates the Santa Amonnica and Licorne, the following vessels from England, viz. Estriche, Addington; Loyal Briton, Young; Generous Planter, Calf; Sandy Point, Emms; Bridgtown, Rainey; and Deep Bay, Clark, for St Kitt's; Thomas, Mann, for Montserrat; Isaac, Baillie, for Tortola; Duke of Chandois, Brett; Dellway, M'Cleod; Commerce, Symonds; Prospect, Gall, and Thomas and Betty, Liddle, for Jamaica; the Eagle, Lancefield, and some victuallers for this island.

They left England the 24th of December, and in lat. 45. long. 11, saw a fleet, which they took to be French, and, from the account of his Majesty's ship the Portland, who was then with the fleet and reconnoitered them, consisted of about 80 sail, 11 of which appeared to be line of battle ships: our fleet stood on to the westward, and the other shewed a desire to shun them, by standing more to the southward. It is imagined that they are bound for those seas.

The falling in of those fleets with each other, was what gave rise to the report of the Cork fleet being taken.

The Santa Amonnica and Licorne took, on the passage, 6 Dutchmen, two of which they brought to Barbadoes with them.

An account of the late dreadful hurricane was received in England about the 20th of December, by the arrival from St Kitt's of the Rawlinson, Captain Atkinson, at Lancaster, and the Nevis packet at Bristol; but these vessels gave no particular account of the damage sustained here and at Barbadoes, though the latter vessel did not leave St Kitt's till the 26th of October. The Rawlinson loaded at this island.

Letters from Antigua make mention of certain accounts being received there of the whole garrison at Stoney Point having gone over to General Clinton, and that the greatest divisions prevail in the American army. General Arnold has destroyed upwards of 150 sail of vessels in the Chesapeak, and several considerable magazines, and was joined by great numbers of the Americans.

A French privateer, within these three days, landed at Pralin, a bay to windward of this island, with an intent to take off negroes, in which, however, they were disappointed; but they spiked up the guns on the battery at that place.

Since the 1st instant, eleven American vessels have got into Martinico, among which are two frigates, one of 26 and the other of 36 guns; a ship of 18 guns; and a brig and a sloop, privateers, which carried in with them three prizes.

On the 12th, was carried into that island, by the American privateer Holker, of 16 six-pounders, the cutter Hypocrite, which left St Kitt's the 8th. She was taken between Antigua and Guadaloupe, after an engagement of three quarters of an hour, in which the Captain and 4 men of the Hypocrite were killed, and 7 wounded. The American had 3 killed and 7 wounded. By the taking of the Hypocrite the French received intelligence of the capture of 'Statia.

The Fly cutter, Capt. Ponsonboy, has carried into Tobago, a Danish merchantman, from Demeraray loaded with Dutch property, consisting of sugar, coffee, and cotton.

The packet, with the January mail is arrived at Barbadoes so that we expect her here soon.

Extract of a letter from London, *April* 24.

" This day the House of Commons met, agreeable to their late adjournment for the holidays, when the following members, elected during the recess, took their oaths and seats after the usual manner, viz.

Hugh Scott, Esq; for Berwickshire.
John Gordon, Esq; for Kirkcudbright.
Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, for Richmond in Yorkshire.
Sir Thomas Rumbold, for Yarmouth.
Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; for Honiton.

" A petition was presented in behalf of *Peter Johnston*, Esq; late candidate for Kirkcudbright, complaining against the return made for that place in favour of Mr Gordon, and the same was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 14th of August next.

" Sir *Herbert Mackworth* reported, that the Sudbury Committee had met on Tuesday the 17th inst. but that Mr Stanley, one of the Committee, being taken ill, they had adjourned till the first day of the meeting of the House; and, having met accordingly, Mr Stanley had found himself well enough recovered to attend his duty.

" Upon the motion of Captain *John Luttrel*, the order of the day, for going into a committee on Greenwich Hospital, was discharged, and the said committee ordered to stand over till Monday sen'night.

" Mr *Fox* gave notice, that the Westminster coal meters' petition would come before the House on Friday next.

" Mr *Dempster* presented a petition from Forfar, and several other burghs in Scotland, respecting the linen manufacture of that country, which were ordered to lie on the table.

" Mr *Ewer*, Governor of the Bank of England, begged leave to bring up a petition from the Directors thereof. The Hon. Gentleman said, that the Bank had, in pursuance of two acts passed in the 4th and 6th of his present Majesty, made divers purchases of houses adjoining thereto, by which means, they had become proprietors of four fifths of the parish of St Christophers; and that they now found themselves obliged to make further purchases, in order to enlarge the Bank, and particularly the Parish Church of St Bartholomew, with the Church-Yard, &c. thereunto belonging, against which he hoped there would be no objection, as the Parish at present contained very few inhabitants, who had several churches contiguous to go to. Mr *Ewer* farther stated, that the Bishop of London, and the Rector of the Parish, had severally given their consent; and that it was intended, by the purchase money of the church, to raise a yearly income for those persons, adequate to what they at present enjoyed. Leave for bringing up the petition was unanimously given, and it was brought up accordingly.

" Sir *Grey Cooper* informed the House, as Lord North had not come down, that his Lordship wished to postpone the Committee of the whole House, on East India affairs, till Friday next, the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of the said Committee having, during the recess, laid before him certain propositions, which his Lordship had then under his consideration.

" The Friday following was therefore appointed for going into a committee on the said business; and the House then adjourned till the next day.

" The paper duty bill, and the indemnity bill, were read a third time, and passed.

" The Isle of Man bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

" The Committee on the bill relative to neutral ships is put off till Monday next.

" A petition was presented against the salt bill, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, with liberty to be heard by Council at the third reading of the bill, which is fixed for Tuesday next.

" The Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means, stand for to-morrow, and no public business of any consequence beside."

On Monday the 23d of April, died, at Glassaugh, Banffshire, in his 75th year, James Abercromby of Glassaugh, Esq; a General of foot, Colonel of the 44th regiment, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.

It is said, advice is received, that eight Dutch frigates are ordered to convoy the trade from the Baltic to Holland. If that proves true, it is more than probable our fleet and theirs will meet; in which case it is uncertain what may be the event, the convoy already appointed being no match for so formidable a force.

The Baltic fleet in Leith Roads, which is daily encreasing from different ports, we are informed, will not sail before Tuesday next.

This day, a proclamation by order of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, offering a bounty to such seamen as shall enter on board the squadron commanded by the Hon. Commodore Keith Stewart, was proclaimed through the city by tuck of drum. For particulars, see an advertisement from the Magistrates in this night's paper.

This morning, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's armed ship Leith, from convoying the ships to Shetland, which carried materials for erecting a fort there. The Leith brought up with her the officers belonging to the Neckar privateer of Dunkirk, mounting 18 guns and 65 men, which was captured by a Greenlandman, and sent into Lerwick in Shetland. The privateer at first gave chace to the Greenlandman; but, finding that she could not make her escape by flight, lay to, in order to give battle to her pursuer. The privateer, upon this, suspecting her to be a frigate, declined an engagement, and sheered off; when the Greenlandman, in turn, gave chace. The privateer, in crowding sail, sprung her top-mast, and finding the Greenlandman come fast up with her, threw over her guns, in order to facilitate her escape; but the Greenlandman luckily came up with her, when the Neckar, having nothing to defend herself, fell an easy prey. The privateer had three ransomers on board, one for 800 guineas. The crew are coming up to Edinburgh by land. The Neckar, it is said, has, from first to last, captured near 100 vessels.

The Thomas and Betty Capt. Liddell from Leith to Jamaic, was well at St. Lucia the 6th of March last.

Advice is received by the merchants of Dublin, from their English correspondents, that, on Monday last, a deputation from the Committee of West India merchants had waited on Lord George Germaine, to express their apprehensions concerning the destination of the fleet with 10,000 land forces on board, which had failed from Brest the 22d of last month, and to request his Lordship would, as far as consistently he could, communicate what intelligence he had received concerning it; to which his Lordship replied, that the armament which had failed from Brest, with a large body of land forces, was intended for the continent of North America, and not for the West Indies.

On Monday last, the body of a man was found in the Canal, about 200 yards above lock No. 2. which, from appearances, had been a long time in the water. The body was unknown to every one that saw it. There were some marks of violence on the head, which gave occasion for unfavourable conjectures. The corpse was buried at the expence of the Canal Company.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 23.

" Yesterday, the following notice, signed by Thomas Winder, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, was filed in the Royal Exchange coffee-room:

" *April* 22. 1781.

" William Hart, master of the Sunderland, of and from Ulverston for Woolwich, has this day reported to the Surveyor of Ringsend, that, on Friday last, he was chaced by a lugger privateer, attended by a cutter, four leagues to the southward of Wicklow-Head."

Amongst the Masks at Carlisle-House, on Thursday se'ennight, James Boswell, Esq; Advocate, appeared as an English Barrister, and he composed for the occasion the following Verses in character:

The English Barrister *to his* Mistress.

Tune—" *The last Time I came o'er the Muir.*"

MY heart, dear creature, I to you
Fully and freely *tender*;
The Lady of the Manor's *due*
With *homage I surrender.*
Come, then, your *lawful* lover bless!
Do *put your hand* to—mine, Ma'am!
Upon your lips I'll fix *L. s.*
And sure shall be the *fine*, Ma'am.

Where'er she wills, with perfect ease
My mistress may command me;
In *Chancery* or *Common Pleas*
I'll make her *understand* me.
Not THURLOW, tho' like Jove he speaks,
Shall awe my ardent pleasure;
Not *Loughb'rough's* Scottish eye and cheeks
Shall scare me from my treasure.

Nor words alone this claimant pleads,
But spirit joins with letter;
He's ready now to prove by deeds,
And trusts he'll get the better.
He does insist we shall go on,
And will not be non-suited;
He does not apprehend *crim. con.*
Nor fears to be cornuted.

While thus we fairly are *in Cur.*
Let's hasten the proceedings;
It would be cruel to demur,
Or hint at various readings.
Blue let's join on case of love,
I'll open it discretely;
Tho' bold and firm I mean to move,
And state my brief completely.

ON Thursday the 10th May, DOCTOR YOUNG and MR HAMILTON, Professors of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, will begin their Summer Course of Lectures on the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY.

AND

On the same day, they will also begin a Class for MIDWIVES.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *April* 28. 1781.

IF you think the following circumstance worth notice, by inserting the same in your paper of this night, I dare say it will oblige many of your curious readers, as well as your most humble servant,

A FLORIST.

IN the Old Physic Gardens, Abbay, there is just going to blow, and will be out in a day or two at most, A CURIOUS TULIP; owing to its bearing *four* full blowing *heads* on ONE STEM, the whole having the appearance of being fine flowers.

This day is published,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-Square,

In four large Volumes duodecimo, Price only 7 s. in boards, 8 s. plain bound, and 10 s. neatly bound in calf and gilted,

ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS:

CONSISTING OF

One Thousand and One Stories,

Told by the SULTANESS of the Indies, to divert the SULTAN from the execution of a Bloody Vow he had made to marry a Lady every day, and have her cut off next morning, to avenge himself for the disloyalty of his first Sultaness, &c.

CONTAINING

A better account of the Customs, Manners, and Religion of the Eastern Nations, viz. PERSIANS, TARTARS, and INDIANS, than is to be met with in any author hitherto published.

Translated into FRENCH from the ARABIAN MSS.

By M. GALLAND, of the Royal Academy;

And now done into ENGLISH from the last Paris Edition.

THE SIXTEENTH EDITION.

London: Printed for C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh;

And sold by the Booksellers of Great Britain.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had, just published,

In four volumes duodecimo, adorned with Copperplates,

Price 7 s. in boards, 8 s. plain bound, and 10 s. neatly bound in calf,

THE ADVENTURES OF PEREGRINE PICKLE, in which are included Memoirs of a Lady of Quality. By Dr SMOLLETT.

In the Press, and speedily will be published by C. ELLIOT,

THE YOUNG MISSES MAGAZINE; or, Dialogues between a Governess and several Young Ladies of Quality. By Madame le Prince de Beaumont. Four volumes bound in two, price only 3 s. sewed, and 4 s. neatly bound.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

WE, being resolved to give our assistance towards the speedy manning his Majesty's navy with able Seamen, do hereby offer a reward of THREE GUINEAS, over and above his Majesty's and other bounties, to every able Seaman not above the age of fifty, nor under eighteen, residing in or belonging to this city, Leith, Newhaven, or the other liberties of Edinburgh, who shall, on or voluntarily first day of July next, appear in the Council Chamber, and present himself to serve on board any of his Majesty's ships stewart, and per the command of the Honourable Commodore Keith as fit for his be approved of by him, or an officer appointed by Majesty's service,

April 1781.

Given at Edinburgh, the twenty-eighth day (GOD SAVE THE KING.)

(Signed) DAVID KINLOCH, PROVOST.

By authority of the Honourable

THE DEAN OF GUILD of the City of EDINBURGH and his COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Incorporation of FLESHERS of this City, having presented a petition to the Dean of Guild Court, setting forth, that they intended to erect new shambles, or slaughter-houses, on a piece of ground purchased by them, lying at the side of the North Loch, a little to the north-west of the present shambles; the new shambles, or slaughter-houses, to be built on a plan that the Incorporation were of opinion would effectually remove every cause of complaint on the part of the inhabitants of the extended royalty. They therefore prayed the Court to authorize the erection of these buildings, and to grant judge a warrant in common form.

The Court, before granting such warrant, appointed the heritors of Canal Street, Shakespear Square, and the Managers of the Orphan Hospital, to be summoned; and, by an after interlocutor, they found it sufficient to make intimation to them by an advertisement in the public papers.

These are therefore, in terms of the above order, intimating the foresaid application on the part of the Incorporation to the Heritors of Canal Street, St Anne's Street, Shakespear Square, and to the Managers of the Orphan Hospital, in order that if they, or any of them, have any objection why a judge and warrant in the terms prayed for should not be granted, they may immediately lodge such objections with the clerk of Court, with whom a plan of the ground, and a model of the intended buildings are lodged.

INGLIS and KERR,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS and HABERDASHERS,

HAVE just now opened a Ware-house, first fore-stair below Advocate's Close, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, where the following ARTICLES may be had, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

The goods were bought in London, and the different manufactures in England, by one of the partners, the public may be assured of their being neat and fashionable.

Superfine and second Cloths.	Bombazeens and Crapes.
Three-quarter and low-priced ditto.	A neat assortment of printed Cottons.
Hunters and forest ditto.	Manchester gowns.
Duffles, Freezes, Shalloons, and Flannels.	Scots and Irish Linens, Long Lawns, and Cambricks.
Cocked and round hats.	Plain, stripped, and check Lawns.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted Hose.	Satins, modes, Persians, and Ribbons.
Vest and breeches stuffs.	Laces and Edgings, &c. &c.
Muslins, plain, stripped, check, and sprigged.	

With every other article in the Woollen-drapery and Haberdashery branches.—Millinery work done after the newest fashion.

Commissions from the country carefully attended to.

ROUP OF PRINTS AND WINE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mr Cheap's house in St Andrew's Square, on Monday the 30th instant,

A variety of PRINTS, and some PAINTINGS, framed, glazed, and gilded; with the Silver Plate and China, remaining unsold. As also, a very considerable quantity of CLARET, PORT, and MADEIRA WINES, which have been a long time in the cellar.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT FASHIONABLE POST CHAISE, built within these twelve months; and a PAIR of young CHAISE HORSES, and a SADLE HORSE.

Enquire at Peter Ramsay stabler.

THE

ENTERPRIZE PRIVATEER,

HAVING now got a thorough repair, and completely armed and fortified, mounting 12 carriage guns, besides swivels and small arms, will be ready to proceed on a fine summer cruize by the 5th of May, wanting only a few more hands. Any brave fellows willing to make their fortunes, have now a fine chance, by applying immediately to Captain John Watson, commander of said vessel at Leith.

☞ A person understanding the Dutch Language will meet with very great encouragement, by applying as above.

TOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

25 ...nuél, Mote, from Belfaſt, with goods.
Cumbres cutter, Captain Crawford, from a cruize.
25. Jean, Machride, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
26. Jean and Bell, Brown, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Warwick, Wilſon, from Irvine, in ballaſt.
Albion, Robertſon, from St Kitts, with goods.

SAILED,

23. Suſannah, Wilſon, for Liverpool, with goods.
Janet, Douglas, ditto, ditto.
Edinburgh, M'Cathrie, for Quebec, ditto.
Rachell, M'Lean, for Drogheda, ditto.
24. Fortitude, Johnſton, for Cork, with Jamaica, ditto.
Cumbres cutter, Captain Crawford, on a cruize.
Polly, M'Gregor, for Belfaſt, with goods.
Diſpatch, Farrie, for Pentacola, ditto.
25. Almaria, Dykes, for Sligo, with coals.
Spooner, Barbour, for St Kitts, with goods.
Hawk, M'Kay, for the Highlands, with ſalt.
Alexander, Burnet, for Newcaſtle, with goods.
26. Ann, Macky, for Dublin, with coals.

A WHITE POINTER BITCH, with ſmall black ſpots, anſwering by the name of SWAN, ſtrayed laſt week from Leith Links. Any perſon who has found her will hear of the owner by enqoiring at the publiſher, and, upon reſtoring her, ſhall be paid expences and rewarded.

IN order to aſcertain the amount of the debts due by MAURICE TRENT, Eſq; of Pitcullo, lately deceaſed, ſo as that the ſums neceſſary for payment may be had in view, it is requeſted of all perſons having claims immediately to tranſmit particular notes thereof to Oliver Gourlay at Craigrothie, by Cupar, Fife-ſhire.

Not to be repeated.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Oppoſite Chapel of Eaſe, Croſcauſey,

RETURNS his beſt thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himſelf, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine aſſortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, ſuperior to any yet offered the Public, which he is ſelling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practiſed that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to ſell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Cuſtomers at prime coſt, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

JOHN AITCHISON,

his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third ſhop below the head of the Fleſh-Market Cloſe,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can aſſure them, hopefull will be his ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he is hopefull will be his ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he is good aſſortmake his dealing mutual, having at preſent a very large and prices, that he of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and ſo moderate in time paſt more will venture to ſay, none has been offered to ſale for ſome at the following pr the attention of the public; which are now ſelling viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Beſt Bohea, at	s. o d	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s. o d.
Congo,	o	ſingle ditto,	6 o
Fineſt ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 o
Fine Souchong,	6	Good Brandy,	7 o
Very beſt ditto,	7	—— Brandy,	5 6
Hyſon,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 o
Superfine ditto,	13 o	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.		Good Proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 o

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowe[st] pr[ices].

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his [WHOLE]SALE ONLY, at the loweſt prices, and beſt [qua]lities. try, where Whiſky, and all other kinds of [Spi]rits, are ſold in

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EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh*, *April* 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONER of EXCISE,

THERE will be expoſed to SALE by public auction within the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, on Friday the 25th day next, at twelve o'clock noon, The following GOODS, lately confined in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer:

47 Ankers, containing 445 gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA, appraiſed at 7 s. per gallon.

553 Ankers, and 346 half ankers, containing 6637½ gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA, appraiſed at 6 s. 9 d. per gallon.

2 Ankers, containing 11 gallons of VINEGAR, appraiſed at per gallon.

The articles of ſale, and ſpirits (which are of a good quality and flavour, and in excellent condition) may be ſeen in the Exciſe Ware[houſe] in Leith, two days preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale. [At] the ſpirits will be allotted, and put up to ſale, in ſmall parcels of [two] ankers each lot, for the better accommodation of ſuch dealers, as well as private perſons, who may incline to become purchaſers.

TO COVER.

At WHITEHILL, eight miles from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith.

TWO very fine STALLIONS, of the draught kind, the one black, full tail and mane, got by a Bakewell horſe, riſing ſix years old, will cover at ſeven ſhillings each mare, and one ſhilling to the ſervant: The other a very fine Colt, bay, full tail and mane, got by the Duke of Buccleugh's Mogul, out of a ſtrong draught mare, riſing three years old, will cover at ten ſhillings each mare, and one ſhilling to the ſervant.

N. B. The black horſe to be ſold.

TO COVER

At BALBIRNY, near Falkland, FIFE,

A VERY Fine COLT of the coaching or Beckwell kind, riſing four years old, his colour black, with full mane and tail. The price to gentlemen will be twelve ſhillings and ſixpence for each mare, and one ſhilling and ſixpence to the ſervant; and to actual farmers, one boll of oats, or ten ſhillings and ſixpence, and one ſhilling to the ſervant.

Robert Blyth will ſhow the Horſe.

NOTICE.

A FLY betwixt Glaſgow and Stirling.

DAVID WILSON, Vintner, at the ſign of the Leopard, High Street, Glaſgow, and EDWARD AIKMAN, at the ſign of the Boar's Head, foot of the Baker's Wynd, Stirling, propoſe to run a FLY from Glaſgow to Stirling, and from Stirling to Glaſgow, each Tueſday and Thurſday; to ſet out from each of theſe cities at eight o'clock in the morning, and to arrive at two o'clock afternoon; to commence on Tueſday the firſt day of May, and continue regularly every Tueſday and Thurſday.

Paſſengers from Glaſgow or Stirling to pay Seven Shillings to Kilſyth, or from Kilſyth to Glaſgow or Stirling Four Shillings; and each paſſenger to be allowed one ſtone weight of luggage. Each paſſenger taken up on the road to pay at the rate of Three Pence per mile.

Tickets to be had at Glaſgow from David Wilſon, and at Stirling from Edward Aikman, or Edward Chriſtie merchant there.

A CAREFUL DRIVER wanted. None need apply unleſs well recommended.

CIRCUS

IN THE PLAN OF BUILDINGS WITHIN THE EXTENDED ROYALTY OF EDINBURGH.

PROPOSALS were this day made by the Lord Provoſt to a General Meeting of the Feuers for making a Variation in the Plan of the Buildings within the Extended Royalty of this City, which would not only be ornamental, but a great inducement to the Public to erect Buildings there. His Lordſhip's propoſition was, That a CIRCUS ſhould be introduced in the Plan in George-Street, in that part of it where it is interſected from north to ſouth by Frederick-Street, being the centerpoint between the two ſquares in which any future public buildings that might be erected within the Extended Royalty would probably be ſituated.

The feuers who were preſent at this meeting unanimouſly approved of the propoſed variation; but in order that this meaſure may be notified to all others concerned, and that, if they ſee cauſe for it, they may timeouſly lodge their objections to it with me, the meeting authoriſe me to publiſh this their reſolution in all the Edinburgh news-papers, and in the London Gazette; and adjourned the further conſideration of the matter till their General Meeting, to be held here on Saturday the 16th of June next, at Prince's Street Coffee-houſe, at one o'clock afternoon: Of which all concerned are hereby requeſted to take notice.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19, 1781. ROBERT DONALDSON.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM late VISCOUNT OF STRATHALLAN.

LORD STRATHALLAN's Eſtate having been forfeited, was ſold before the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, and two diviſions of the price thereof were made among his Creditors, the one on the 22d November 1755, and the other on the 22d November 1758. But as the funds under diviſion did not fully pay what was due, the Creditors, or their repreſentatives, are therefore now deſired to lodge with John Wauchope writer to the ſignet, notes of the reſective debts due to them: And the repreſentatives of ſuch as are dead, muſt alſo lodge notes of the titles upon which they claim, and, if required, the titles themſelves; when all ſuch as have unexceptionable claims will be immediately paid what remains due to them.

Not to be repeated.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JAMES HAMILTON of Stevenſton, late merchant in Glaſgow, are deſired to lodge notes of their debts, ſpecifying the grounds thereof, with affidavits to the verity, with James Cunniſon of Jerviſton, Eſq; Sheriff-clerk of Lanarkſhire, Truſtee for the Creditors of the ſaid James Hamilton, at the Sheriff-clerk's office, Glaſgow, betwixt and the 1ſt day of June next, ſo as a ſcheme of diviſion of the funds recovered may be made out. The Truſtee will receive no claims afterwards, and will then proceed in the diviſion, although the whole Creditors have not complied with this requiſition.

Not to be repeated.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Archer's Hall, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of May next, between the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

The Third Flat or Storey, with the Pertinents,

of that NEW TENEMENT OF LAND lying at Burrowloch, poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Muirhead and Mrs Moubray. As alſo, an AREA or PIECE OF GROUND lying on ſouth ſide of ſaid tenement, for the purpoſe of building upon; and alſo, part of a Back Land, lying at Gooſedub, poſſeſſed by John Low, Katharine M'Kay, and Richard Herriſon.

N. B. If purchaſers incline, the ſubjects will be ſold in lots.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of David Clark ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh; to whom ſuch as intend to purchaſe may apply for further information.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

A Genteel Commodious HOUSE, with a GARDEN and other conveniencies, at Parkſide, near the Gibbet Toll-bar, upon the eaſt ſide of the Dalkeith road, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Scott merchant in Edinburgh.—Enquire at David Ruſſell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet.

Such of the Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Scott as have not already produced their claims, and vouchers thereof, with affidavits upon the verity of their debts, are entreated to lodge the ſame, without loſs of time, in the hands of the ſaid David Ruſſell, in order that a diviſion may be made of the funds already recovered.—If they neglect to do this, the funds will be divided amongſt thoſe who produce their claims, vouchers, and affidavits on the verity of their claims.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton-Park, which belonged to the deceaſed Mr Robert Anderſon ſeed-merchant in Edinburgh, and lately poſſeſſed by the Reverend Dr Blair, conſiſting of a parlour, dining-room, and drawing-room, five bed chambers, kitchen, ſervants room, cellars, and many other conveniencies.

This Houſe, from the extenſive and agreeable proſpect which it commands, and from its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, is rendered remarkably pleaſant and convenient.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by applying to Mrs Anderſon, at her houſe, Fiſher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO LET,

And entered to at the term of Whitſunday 1782.

THE Lands of SLIPPERFIELD, commonly called Loch Third of Slipperfield: Alſo 457 acres of Blythſmuir, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by William Gray, lying within the pariſh of Linton and county of Peebles.

The above is a commodious Store Farm, remarkable for breeding good ſheep. Any perſon who wants to be ſhown the marches, and other particulars relative to this farm, may apply to Mr James Henderſon, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kirkurd; and whoever inclines to take the ſame, may give in their propoſals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

TO be LET, for ſuch number of years as may be agreed on, the entry at Whitſunday next,

The TOWN and LANDS of SCOTHOUSE,

ſituated on the ſide of Loch nevis, within the pariſh of Glenelg, and ſhire of Inverneſs, with a good manſion houſe, office-houſes, and garden, fit for accommodating a genteel family: The Town and Lands of INVERIBEG, marching with ſaid farm of Scothouſe, with a good corn-mill thereto, together with the ſhealings and graſings of Torrary.

Alſo, the Town and Lands of GLENDULOCHAN, and Lands of KONLOCHULACHAN adjoining thereto, both of great extent, and remarkable for rearing black cattle of the beſt quality.

Theſe Farms are of conſiderable extent, and of good quality, both for corn-crop and ſturing, and rearing black cattle or ſheep; and there is on the Lands of Scothouſe ſea-ware for manufacturing twelve tons of kelp this ſeaſon. The Lands of Glendulachan have an extenſive tract of hill-graſs and will paſture a number of ſheep without diminiſhing the uſual Stocking of black cattle. The whole are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor.

The ſtocking of black cattle, horſes, and ſheep preſently on the ſaid farms are to be ſold at or before Whitſunday next. The black cattle are of the beſt kind in the Highlands.

Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, may apply to the proprietor at Soot-houſe; or to James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Tueſday the 22d of May next, between the hours of four and ſix o' clock afternoon,

Four Huſbandlands, and One-eighth Part of a Huſbandland, and Three Roods of Land, and baill pertinents thereof, lying within the town and territory of BLAINSLIE, and ſheriffdom of Roxburgh; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 1 s. 5 d. 3-12ths; and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be expoſed, after adding the value of the free teind, is 845 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths, being 25 years purchaſe.

The lands are holden of a ſubject-ſuperior, for a trifling feu-duty of 8 s. 5 d. 4-12ths, and not under leaſe.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progreſs, may be ſeen in the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of ſeſſion; and further information will be had by applying to William Moffat or James Gray writers in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LADIFFRON or LENDIFFRON, lying in the pariſh of Monymeal, and ſhire of Fife, the free rent whereof is 115 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be expoſed, is 2665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-half-penny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchaſe of ſaid rent.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, are under leaſe, which expires in ſix years hence, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may be got. Their ſituation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good conſtant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Seſſion. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premiſſes.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 14th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS following,

Which belonged to the deceaſed WILLIAM WILSON of Soonhope, writer in Edinburgh.

LOT I. The Weſt Half of the Lands of *Medderſmains*, and half an acre of Land adjacent thereto, incloſed with a ſtone dike, and conſiſting of about five acres, lying within the territory of the borough of Lanark. The proven rent, after paying all deductions, is 7 l. ſterling; and the upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, is 175 l.

LOT II. The *High Shop* and pertinents, oppoſite to the Croſs of Edinburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Thomas Tibbets hatter, at the yearly rent of 13 l. ſterling. The proven value and upſet price is 156 l. ſterling.

LOT III. The *Third Storey* above the ſhops of that *Stone Tenement* of *Land*, and *Garret*, at the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, Edinburgh, entering from Forreſter's Wynd, by the ſcale ſtairs called Henderſon's ſtairs, and the *Cellar* thereto belonging, conſiſting of two Dwelling-houſes and garret, as poſſeſſed by Mrs Betty, at the yearly rent of L. 7 0 0
William Bain, at the yearly rent of - - 4 10 0
Edward Watſon, for garrat, at - - - 1 10 0
L. 13 0 0

The proven value and upſet price is 88 l.

LOT IV. The *two laigh Fore-cellars* and *Vaults* lying betwixt the head of Borthwick's Cloſe and Old Aſſembly Cloſe, on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh; the one poſſeſſed by John Wilſon, at the yearly rent of - - - L. 11 0 0
And the other by John Campbell, at - - 12 0 0
L. 23 0 0

The proven value and upſet price whereof is 230 l. ſterling.

LOT V. The juſt and equal *Half of the Subjects* lying in *Hammermen's Cloſe*, Canongate, conſiſting of a large fore Tenement, two back Tenements, with two ſmall and one large Garden, Gardener's Houſe, and Hammermen's Convening-houſe. The free proven rent of the juſt and equal half of ſaid ſubjects is 41 l. 12 s. 10 d. and the upſet price thereof is 435 l. ſterling.

N. B. The proprietor of the other half wiſhes to ſell his ſhare of this ſubject.

LOT VI. That *New Stone Tenement*, with kitchen, ſtable, hay-loft, and court, lying in Wilſon's Court, oppoſite to the Canongate Church, poſſeſſed by Mrs Manſfield, at the yearly rent of 30 l. The proven value and upſet price is 420 l. ſterling.

LOT VII. A *Subtack* of a *Piece of Land* lying at Croſſcauſeway, near Edinburgh, for 990 years after Martinmas 1767, upon which a tenement of land was built by Alexander Melvil, and poſſeſſed by him and others; the proven rental whereof is 10 l. and the upſet price is 70 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. An *heritable Debt* affecting the Lands and Eſtate of Carſaig, in the Lordſhip of Knapdale and ſhire of Argyle, belonging to James Campbell of Carſaig; the proven value whereof, at Whitſunday 1781, is 658 l. 13 s. 11 d. and is to be ſet up at that ſum.

The title deeds of the particular ſubjects, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wedneſday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh.

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the pariſh of Kinfawns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s. and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of theſe lands are incloſed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, beſides 61 and one half acres planting, which is come ſome length, in a very thriving ſtate, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public poſt-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, ſix meaſured miles from the former. There are ſeveral remarkable fine ſituations for a houſe, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Carſe of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchaſers, the above lands to be ſet up at 21350 l. ſterl. being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot. II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the pariſh of Kilſpindie, and county aforeſaid, amounting to 110 l. 11 s 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 167 l. Scots. Theſe lands are moſtly incloſed, partly with ſtone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on theſe lands, beſides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at leaſt the half of the muir, being 112 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. Theſe lands to be ſet up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchaſe of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchaſers incline, lot 1ſt may be divided into two; eaſtmoſt lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the weſtmoſt to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be ſet up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progreſs of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Martin Lindſey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of ſale. And the lands will be ſhown on calling at the houſe of Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarſe.

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